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PARTIAL CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

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by air-contaminating fossil fuels. Again, Proposition 9 would increase pollution, instead of reducing it.

In every area covered by the Initiative, increasingly strict antipollution regulations are being enforced by local, state and federal agencies. These regulations can be adjusted if proved unworkable or counterproductive.

Proposition 9's complex, arbitrary regulations would be frozen into law. For all practical purposes, even in the face of dire economic or epidemic emergency, none of its provisions could be changed except through time-consuming court challenges and the lengthy and cumbersome process necessary to bring such a change before the people for a vote.

Vote NO on Proposition 9.

JOSEPH J. DIVINY, President
California Teamsters Legislative
Council

MYRON W. DOORNBOS, President
Southern Council of Conservation
Clubs, Inc.

J. E. McKEE, Professor of Environ-
mental Engineering

Rebuttal to Argument Against Proposition 9

Proposition 9 secures the necessities of life for you and your family. Clean air, land, water, and a decent job.

It's not unreasonable or extreme to want basic ingredients for a wholesome future.

The public relations firm for the oil and utility companies wrote the ballot argument against Proposition 9 (letter on file, Secretary of State).

These same scare tactics and \$ millions were used to fight child labor laws, the 40 hour work week, and to defeat Proposition 18.

Standard Oil made \$511 million in profits in 1971, yet they refuse available technology to clean their dirty fuel.

- Sulfur turns to sulfuric acid in engines and lungs and shortens the life of both.

Have you ever tried breathing behind a bus?

Sulfur can easily be removed by industrial investment.

Investment brings a better economy and more jobs.

- Proposition 9 will clean up fossil fuel plants. Atomic wastes must be guarded against leakage for over 8,000 years. A five year pause in atomic construction will enable us to find ways of disposing of this dreadful menace. There ARE alternate power sources. They will only be developed when you make them do it.
- Proposition 9 allows DDT and other long lived poisons to be used for special emergency purposes. Safe alternatives are available.
- Proposition 9 is a flexible law which can be changed by the people at any time. All sections are severable. Politicians and special interests can't change it. Fight pollution with your vote. Vote YES on Proposition 9.

WILLIAM M. BENNETT
Member—California State Board
of Equalization
Attorney

FORTNEY H. STARK, JR.
Security National Bank
President—Owner

HIJINIO ROMO
URW 131—AFL-CIO

PARTIAL CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION. Legislative Constitutional

Amendment. Adds, amends, transfers, and repeals several miscellaneous provisions of the Constitution. Adds section allowing city charter to make provisions regarding members of boards of education. Amends sections relating to penal institutions and water rates. Transfers sections relating to lending of credit, corporations, and ownership of corporate shares by State and public agencies. Repeals provisions relating to corporations, holding large tracts of unimproved land, granting of State lands to settlers, and other miscellaneous sections. Financial impact: This measure does not involve any significant cost or revenue considerations.

YES

NO

(For full text of measure, see page 14, Part II)

General Analysis by the Legislative Counsel

A "Yes" vote on this measure is a vote to revise various portions of the California Constitution: (a) by deleting or amending vari-

(Continued on page 25, column 1)

Cost Analysis by the Legislative Analyst

The various revisions and deletions of existing language in the State Constitution proposed by this amendment will not result in any cost or revenue changes.

General Analysis by the Legislative Counsel
(Continued from page 24, column 1)

ous provisions relating to prisons and prisoners, corporations, lands, franchises, eminent domain, foreign corporations, water and water rights, land, and homesteads; (b) by repealing temporary provisions and provisions specifying the effect of the adoption of the Constitution in 1879; (c) by repealing a provision specifying the effect of amendments proposed to eliminate obsolete or superseded provisions; and (d) by transferring, without change, provisions relating to local boards of education and lending of the credit of the state and public agencies.

A "No" vote is a vote to retain these provisions in their existing form.

For further details, see below.

Detailed Analysis by the Legislative Counsel

This measure would effect a partial revision of the California Constitution as described in the General Analysis, above.

(1) The following provisions would be amended or transferred, **without substantive change**:

(a) Section 8 of Article XXII would be transferred to Article IX as a new Section 16. This section permits cities to provide in their charters for the qualifications, compensation, term, and removal of board of education members.

(b) Section 13 of Article XII would be transferred to Article XIII as a new Section 42. This section prohibits, with stated exceptions, the state from loaning its credit, or subscribing to, or being interested in the stock of any company, association, or corporation.

(c) Part of Section 1 of Article XII would be transferred to Article XX as a new Section 24. It permits the Legislature to alter or repeal laws relating to corporations.

(2) The following provisions would be repealed, thus placing the subject matter of the deleted provisions under legislative control through the enactment of statutes:

(a) Section 4 of Article XII, which defines "corporations" and provides that corporations may sue and be sued.

(b) Section 5 of Article XII, which contains a requirement that charters for banking purposes be granted only pursuant to general laws, a requirement that the Legislature classify cities and towns by population for the purpose of granting such charters, and a provision that no corporation, association, or individual shall use as money, anything but lawful money of the United States.

(c) Section 7 of Article XII, which provides the Legislature may not extend any franchise or remit the forfeiture of any fran-

(Continued on next column)

chise of a quasi-public corporation, except by general law applicable to all corporations.

(d) Section 8 of Article XII, which provides that the property and franchises of corporations are subject to the police power and the power of eminent domain of the state.

(e) Section 15 of Article XII, which provides foreign corporations shall not receive more favorable treatment than corporations incorporated in this state.

(f) Section 16 of Article XII, which provides for the county or counties in which a corporation may be sued.

(g) Section 24 of Article XII, which provides that the Legislature shall enact all laws necessary to enforce the provisions of Article XII of the Constitution relating to corporations.

(h) Section 2 of Article XVII, which contains a statement that the holding of large tracts of undeveloped land is to be discouraged.

(i) Section 3 of Article XVII, which provides that the granting of land belonging to the state suitable for cultivation, shall be limited to actual settlers in quantities not exceeding 320 acres to each settler.

(3) The following temporary provisions which no longer have any effect would be repealed:

(a) Section 1 of Article XXII which provides laws in force at the adoption of the Constitution are to remain in force unless inconsistent with the Constitution.

(b) Section 2 of Article XXII, which provides obligations and suits existing and pending before the adoption of the Constitution are not affected by the Constitution unless so provided.

(c) Section 4 of Article XXII, which provides judges qualified to serve at the time of their selection shall not be affected by a subsequent requirement for office adopted by the people in 1966.

(d) Section 5 of Article XXII, which provides that in the event under the law in effect prior to 1966, the term of a judge of a municipal court or justice court expired in January of a year of a general election, the term is extended until the following January 1.

(e) Section 6 of Article XXII, which provides any law enacted at the 1966 First Extraordinary Session providing for an increase in compensation for Members of the Legislature goes into effect when the 1967 Regular Session of the Legislature is convened and ratifies the provision of a specific law granting such an increase.

(f) Section 7 of Article XXII, which provides that in the event of a conflict between measures submitted to the people in November of 1966 and a specified measure, the measures other than the specified measure shall prevail.

(g) Section 6 of Article XII, which voids charters, grants, franchises, and privileges which existed, but had not been exercised, in 1879 when the provision was adopted.

(4) The following provision would be repealed:

(a) Section 3 of Article XXII, which provides that in the event of a conflict between constitutional amendments proposed by the Legislature for the purpose of eliminating obsolete and superseded provisions of the Constitution and other amendments to the Constitution proposed at the same election, the other amendments shall prevail, and amendments proposed by the Legislature for the purpose of eliminating obsolete or superseded language shall not be deemed to affect any validation
(Continued on next column)

or ratification contained in the language eliminated.

(5) Various provisions would be amended or repealed, without substantive change, to eliminate the following:

(a) Section 1 of Article XII, which provides the Legislature shall have the power to, by general laws, provide for the formation, organization and regulation of corporations.

(b) Those portions of Section 1 of Article X, which provide that the Legislature may provide for the maintenance of prisons.

(c) Those provisions of Section 1 of Article XIV, which provide the rates for water furnished to or within a city or county shall be set by the city or county.

Argument in Favor of Proposition 10

Proposition 10 is basically a housekeeping measure to eliminate obsolete and unnecessary words from the Constitution. No new material is added to the Constitution, and there is no change in law or policy.

This measure incorporates the recommendations made by the California Constitution Revision Commission to the Legislature and continues the job of revision which the voters mandated several years ago. Prior to revision, our Constitution was the fourth longest such document in the world, filled with archaic and inappropriate provisions. Proposition 10 continues the revision task and does much to restore clarity to this basic document of State Government.

Material deleted by Proposition 10 includes most of the corporation material which is either unnecessary due to inherent legislative power or is duplicated elsewhere. Provisions

relating to the Public Utilities Commission are untouched. Also deleted is the Schedule Article, considered obsolete, as its sections were enacted for specific and temporary purposes and are no longer needed in an up-to-date State Constitution.

Proposition 10 is a completely nonpartisan measure. This is illustrated by the fact that this measure passed the Legislature with no dissenting votes. It also is supported by the League of Women Voters.

Vote YES on Proposition 10 for a clear, concise, and modern State Constitution

BRUCE W. SUMNER

Chairman

Constitution Revision Commission

DONALD L. GRUNSKY

Senator, 17th District

JOHN T. KNOX

Assemblyman, 11th District

tions of this Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.

Section 22. All laws in effect as of January 1, 1971, to which direct or indirect reference is made by this Act, shall remain in full force and effect for the purpose of this

Act, irrespective of their having been frequently repealed or amended by the Legislature.

Section 23. The Legislature may not repeal or amend this Act, unless the effect of the action of the Legislature upon this Act is to strengthen its provisions with respect to the protection of the environment.

10 **PARTIAL CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION.** Legislative Constitutional Amendment. Adds, amends, transfers, and repeals several miscellaneous provisions of the Constitution. Adds section allowing city charter to make provisions regarding members of boards of education. Amends sections relating to penal institutions and water rates. Transfers sections relating to lending of credit, corporations, and ownership of corporate shares by State and public agencies. Repeals provisions relating to corporations, holding large tracts of unimproved land, granting of State lands to settlers, and other miscellaneous sections. Financial impact: This measure does not involve any significant cost or revenue considerations.

YES

NO

(This amendment proposed by Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 6, 1972 Regular Session, expressly amends existing sections of the Constitution, repeals existing sections and an article thereof, and adds new sections thereto; therefore, **EXISTING PROVISIONS** proposed to be **DELETED** or **REPEALED** are printed in **STRIKEOUT TYPE**; and **NEW PROVISIONS** proposed to be **ADDED** are printed in **BOLDFACE TYPE**.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

First—That Section 16 is added to Article IX, to read:

Sec. 16. It shall be competent, in all charters framed under the authority given by Section 5 of Article XI, to provide, in addition to those provisions allowable by this Constitution, and by the laws of the state for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of boards of education shall be elected or appointed, for their qualifications, compensation and removal, and for the number which shall constitute any one of such boards.

Second—That Section 1 of Article X is amended to read:

SECTION 1. The Legislature may provide for the establishment, government, charge and superintendence of all institutions for all persons convicted of felonies. For this purpose, the Legislature may delegate the government, charge and superintendence of such institutions to any public governmental agency or agencies, officers, or board or boards, whether now existing or hereafter created by it. Any of such agencies, officers, or boards shall have such powers, perform such duties and exercise such functions in respect to other reformatory or penal matters, as the Legislature may prescribe.

The Legislature may also provide for punishment, treatment, supervision, custody and care of females in a manner and under circumstances different from men similarly convicted.

The labor of convicts shall not be let out by contract to any person, copartnership, company or corporation, and the Legislature shall, by law, provide for the working of convicts for the benefit of the State.

Third—That Section 1 of Article X is repealed.

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall have power, by general laws and not otherwise, to provide for the formation, organization and regulation of corporations and to prescribe their powers, rights, duties and liabilities and the powers, rights, duties and liabilities of their officers and stockholders or members. All laws now in force in this State concerning corporations and all laws that may be hereafter passed pursuant to this section may be altered from time to time or repealed.

Fourth—That Section 4 of Article XII is repealed.

SEC. 4. The term corporations, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships; and all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued, in all Courts, in like cases as natural persons.

Fifth—That Section 5 of Article XII is repealed.

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any charter for banking purposes, but corporations or associations may be formed for such purposes under general laws, and the Legislature shall provide for the classification of cities and towns by population for the purpose of regulating the business of banking. No corporation,

a corporation, or individual shall issue or put in circulation, as money, anything but the lawful money of the United States.

Sixth—That Section 6 of Article XII is repealed.

Sec. 6. All existing charters, grants, franchises, special or exclusive privileges, under which an actual and bona fide organization shall not have taken place, and business been commenced in good faith, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

Seventh—That Section 7 of Article XII is repealed.

Sec. 7. The Legislature shall not extend any franchise, nor remit the forfeiture of any franchise, of any quasi public corporation, but may provide by general laws, uniformly applicable to all corporations formed for a limited period, for the extension of the term of existence of any corporation.

Eighth—That Section 8 of Article XII is repealed.

Sec. 8. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be so abridged or construed as to prevent the Legislature from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use the same as the property of individuals, and the exercise of the police power

State shall never be so abridged or construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the rights of individuals or the general well-being of the State.

Ninth—That Section 13 of Article XII is repealed.

Sec. 13. The state shall not in any manner loan its credit, nor shall it subscribe to, or be interested in the stock of any company, association, or corporation, except that the state and each political subdivision, district, municipality, and public agency thereof is hereby authorized to acquire and hold shares of the capital stock of any mutual water company or corporation when such stock is so acquired or held for the purpose of furnishing a supply of water for public, municipal or governmental purposes; and such holding of such stock shall entitle such holder thereof to all of the rights, powers and privileges, and shall subject such holder to the obligations and liabilities conferred or imposed by law upon other holders of stock in the mutual water company or corporation in which such stock is so held.

Notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in this section and Section 25 of Article XIII of this Constitution, the Legislature may authorize the investment of moneys of any public pension or retirement fund, not to exceed percent of the assets of such fund determined on the basis of cost in the common stock

or shares and not to exceed 5 percent of assets

in preferred stock or shares of any corporation provided:

a. Such stock is registered on a national securities exchange, as provided in the "Securities Exchange Act of 1934" as amended; but such registration shall not be required with respect to the following stocks:

1) The common stock of a bank which is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and has capital funds, represented by capital, surplus, and undivided profits, of at least fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000);

2) The common stock of an insurance company which has capital funds, represented by capital, special surplus funds, and unassigned surplus, of at least fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000);

3) Any preferred stock

b. Such corporation has total assets of at least one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000);

c. Bonds of such corporation, if any are outstanding, qualify for investment under the law governing the investment of the retirement fund, and there are no arrears of dividend payments on its preferred stock;

d. Such corporation has paid a cash dividend on its common stock in at least 8 of the 10 years next preceding the date of investment; and the aggregate net earnings available for dividends on the common stock of such corporation for the whole of such period have been equal to the amount of such dividends paid; and such corporation has paid an earned cash dividend in each of the last 3 years;

e. Such investment in any one company may not exceed 5 percent of the common stock shares outstanding; and

f. No single common stock investment may exceed 2 percent of the assets of the fund, based on cost.

Notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in this section and Section 25 of Article XIII of this Constitution, the Legislature may authorize the investment of moneys of any public pension or retirement fund, in stock or shares of a diversified management investment company registered under the "Investment Company Act of 1940" which has total assets of at least fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000); provided, however, that the total investment in such stocks and shares, together with stocks and shares of all other corporations may not exceed 25 percent of the assets of such fund determined on the basis of the cost of the stocks or shares.

Tenth—That Section 15 of Article XII is repealed.

Sec. 15. No corporation organized outside the limits of this State shall be allowed to transact business within this State on more favorable conditions than are prescribed by

law to similar corporations organized under the laws of this State.

Eleventh—That Section 16 of Article XII is repealed.

Sec. 16. A corporation or association may be sued in the county where the contract is made or is to be performed, or where the obligation or liability arises, or the breach occurs, or in the county where the principal place of business of such corporation is situated, subject to the power of the court to change the place of trial as in other cases.

Twelfth—That Section 24 of Article XII is repealed.

Sec. 24. The Legislature shall pass all laws necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this article.

Thirteenth—That Section 42 is added to Article XIII, to read:

Sec. 42. The state shall not in any manner loan its credit, nor shall it subscribe to, or be interested in the stock of any company, association, or corporation, except that the state and each political subdivision, district, municipality, and public agency thereof is hereby authorized to acquire and hold shares of the capital stock of any mutual water company or corporation when such stock is so acquired or held for the purpose of furnishing a supply of water for public, municipal or governmental purposes; and such holding of such stock shall entitle such holder thereof to all of the rights, powers and privileges, and shall subject such holder to the obligations and liabilities conferred or imposed by law upon other holders of stock in the mutual water company or corporation in which such stock is so held.

Notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in this section and Section 25 of this article, the Legislature may authorize the investment of moneys of any public pension or retirement fund, not to exceed 25 percent of the assets of such fund determined on the basis of cost in the common stock or shares and not to exceed 5 percent of assets in preferred stock or shares of any corporation provided:

a. Such stock is registered on a national securities exchange, as provided in the "Securities Exchange Act of 1934" as amended, but such registration shall not be required with respect to the following stocks:

1) The common stock of a bank which is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and has capital funds, represented by capital, surplus, and undivided profits, of at least fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000);

2) The common stock of an insurance company which has capital funds, represented by capital, special surplus funds, and unassigned surplus, of at least fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000);

3) Any preferred stock

b. Such corporation has total assets least one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000);

c. Bonds of such corporation, if any are outstanding, qualify for investment under the law governing the investment of the retirement fund, and there are no arrears of dividend payments on its preferred stock;

d. Such corporation has paid a cash dividend on its common stock in at least 8 of the 10 years next preceding the date of investment, and the aggregate net earnings available for dividends on the common stock of such corporation for the whole of such period have been equal to the amount of such dividends paid, and such corporation has paid an earned cash dividend in each of the last 3 years;

e. Such investment in any one company may not exceed 5 percent of the common stock shares outstanding; and

f. No single common stock investment may exceed 2 percent of the assets of the fund, based on cost.

Notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in this section and Section 25 of this article, the Legislature may authorize the investment of moneys of any public pension or retirement fund, in stock or shares of a diversified management investment company registered under the "Investment Company Act of 1940" which has total assets of at least fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000); provided, however, that the total investment in such stocks and shares, together with stocks and shares of all other corporations may not exceed 25 percent of the assets of such fund determined on the basis of the cost of the stocks or shares.

Fourteenth—That Section 1 of Article XIV is amended to read:

SECTION 1. The use of all water now appropriated, or that may hereafter be appropriated, for sale, rental, or distribution, is hereby declared to be a public use, and subject to the regulation and control of the State, in the manner to be prescribed by law; *provided*, that the rates or compensation to be collected by any person, company, or corporation in this State, for the use of water supplied to any city and county, or city or town, or the inhabitants thereof, shall be fixed, annually, by the Board of Supervisors, or city and county, or City or Town Council, or other governing body of such city and county, or city or town, by ordinance or otherwise, in the manner that other ordinances or legislative acts or resolutions are passed by such body, and shall continue in force for one year and no longer. Such ordinances or resolutions shall be passed in the month of February of each year, and take effect on the first day of March thereafter. Any Board or body failing to

el necessary ordinances or resolutions fixing rates, where necessary, within such time, shall be subject to peremptory process, to compel action at the suit of any party interested, and shall be liable to such further processes and penalties as the Legislature may prescribe. Any person, company, or corporation, collecting water rates in any city and county, or city or town in this State, otherwise than as so established, shall forfeit the franchises and waterworks of such person, company, or corporation, to the city and county, or city or town where the same are collected, for the public use.

Fifteenth—That Section 2 of Article XVII is repealed.

Sec. 2. The holding of large tracts of land, uncultivated and unimproved, by individuals or corporations, is against the public interest, and should be discouraged by all means not inconsistent with the rights of private property.

Sixteenth—That Section 3 of Article XVII is repealed.

Sec. 3. Lands belonging to this State, which are suitable for cultivation, shall be granted only to actual settlers, and in quantities not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres to each settler, under such conditions as shall be prescribed by law.

Seventeenth—That Section 24 is added to Article XX, to read:

Sec. 24. All laws now in force in this State concerning corporations and all laws that may be hereafter passed pursuant to this section may be altered from time to time or repealed.

Eighteenth—That Article XXII is repealed.

ARTICLE XXII SCHEDULE

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments in the Constitution of this State, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

SECTION 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this Constitution, not inconsistent therewith, shall remain in full force and effect until altered or repealed by the Legislature, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of the State, counties, individuals, or bodies corporate, not inconsistent therewith, shall continue to be as valid as if this Constitution had not been adopted. The provisions of all laws which are inconsistent with this Constitution shall cease upon the adoption thereof.

Sec. 2. That all recognizances, obligations, and all other instruments, entered into or executed before the adoption of this Constitution, in this State, or to any subdivision thereof, or any municipality therein, and all fines,

taxes, penalties, and forfeitures due or owing to this State, or any subdivision or municipality thereof, and all writs, prosecutions, actions, and causes of action, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue and remain unaffected by the adoption of this Constitution. All indictments or informations which shall have been found, or may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before this Constitution takes effect, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

Sec. 3. Any amendment to this Constitution which is proposed by the Legislature solely for the purpose of eliminating obsolete or superseded provisions therefrom shall be subject to the following limitations:

(1) Any other measure submitted to the people at the same election which affects a section of the Constitution included in the Legislature's proposal shall, to the extent of any conflict between the two, prevail over such proposal; and

(2) If the Legislature's proposal repeals or eliminates constitutional language which originally validated, ratified, confirmed or gave effect to other governmental action, such proposal shall not be construed so as to alter or invalidate the action previously validated, ratified, confirmed or given effect.

Sec. 4. Nothing in Section 15 of Article VI affects the eligibility of a judge to serve in or be elected to his office if the judge was selected prior to the operative date of Section 15 and was eligible under the law at the time of that selection.

Sec. 5. In any case in which, under the law in effect prior to the operative date of this section, the term of a judge of a municipal or justice court expires in January in a year in which a general election is held, that term shall be extended until the Monday after January 1 following the next general election following the date when the term would otherwise expire, at which general election a successor shall be elected.

Sec. 6. Any law enacted at the 1966 First Extraordinary Session of the Legislature and providing for increased compensation for members of the Legislature shall become operative only at the time the 1967 Regular Session of the Legislature is convened. Any such law enacted at the 1966 First Extraordinary Session of the Legislature is not subject to the requirement of Section 4 of Article IV as to passage by a two thirds vote or to the requirement of Section 4 of Article IV that any adjustment of the annual compensation of a member of the Legislature may not exceed an amount equal to 5 percent for each calendar year following the operative date of the last adjustment, of the salary in effect

when the statute is enacted. The provisions of Assembly Bill No. 173 of the 1966 First Extraordinary Session are hereby ratified.

Sec. 7. To the extent there is a conflict, constitutional amendments adopted by the electors at the November 1966 General Election shall prevail over the provisions transferred from Article IV to Article XIII by Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 12, adopted by the Legislature at the 1966 First Extraordinary Session.

Sec. 8. It shall be competent, in all cases framed under the authority given Section 5 of Article XI, to provide, in addition to those provisions allowable by this Constitution, and by the laws of the state for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of boards of education shall be elected or appointed, for their qualifications, compensation and removal, and for the number which shall constitute any one of such boards.